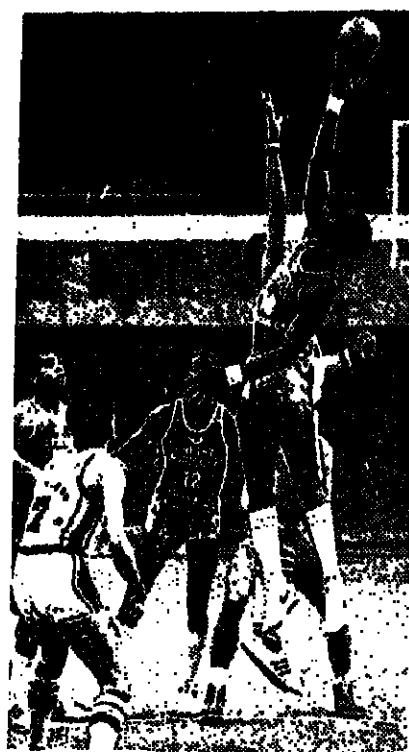


ACES UP TO THE MARK

In the semifinal of the Korac Cup, Moscow Dynamo beat French Limoges 93-86. Curiously enough, the visitors were leading 15 points 11 minutes into the first half. Muscovite Biryukov, Dynamo's top scorer with 27 points, made a supreme effort directly after the break to help his club catch up and overtake the guests. Another Dynamo ace, Fesenko, tallied 21 points and Limoges' top striker, Murphy, scored 28. On February 23, Dynamo will face Limoges away.



A moment during the semifinal match in the Korac Cup between Moscow Dynamo and French Limoges. Photo by Ilya Grzhbovsky

VIA ANTSELVA TO SARAJEVO

You would be hard pressed to find Antselva, a small locality in the Dolomites, even on the smallest-scale maps of Italy. It is well known, however, to international biathletes.

On February 22-27 it will be the venue for the world biathlon championships drawing entrants from over 20 countries. What is special about this championship? An MN correspondent asked Alexander Privolov, biathlon state coach of the USSR Sports Committee.

As is the case in other winter Olympic sporting fixtures the biathlon championship contenders will be able to prove their worth and watch out for rivals in preparation for the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Games. Although it was comparatively recently—in 1960—that biathlon became an Olympic sport, it already enjoys worldwide renown.

Q: What are our team's goals at Antselva?

A: Out of the three goals offered at the 1980 Winter Lake Placid Games we picked up two, but the two recent seasons were very disappointing for us. We did particularly poorly at the world championships at Raubichl, outside Minsk, last winter, where home support brought us only one top award and in the junior competition at that. Our target now, therefore, is to regain our prestige.

Vladimir Anikin, from Perm, last world championship bronze medalist and an Olympic relay champion, and Aigis Salna, from Kautas, this year's 20-km national titlist, are the only survivors from last year's national squad.

I suspect, Privolov continued, we will face most opposition from the GDR team led by many-time world champion Frank Ullrich, and from Norway, which acquitted itself splendidly at Raubichl.

GRAND MASTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES

President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos has awarded Grandmaster Eugene Torre, the only Asian chess player continuing in the world title challenge race, the Sportsman of the year prize.

Philippine sports writers gave the award to him for his wins in the elimination tournaments which enabled him to join other challengers for the world title. Incidentally, he is the first Asian Grandmaster, too.

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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FIRST RECORD OF THE SUEA UNIVERSIAD

The Bulgarian capital will give a warm welcome to the participants of the World Winter Student Games. Professor Ivan Stalkov, secretary of the Universiad-83 Organizing Committee, said proudly that the event will see a record number of participants and nations—in all, there will be some

900 competitors from 33 nations. The 1981 Universiad at Haka, Spain, drew 583 entrants from 21 countries. Biathlon is making its debut at this Universiad.

Students at 30 higher education institutions from 23 cities will make up the Soviet delegation which will consist of a hundred sportsmen with an average age of 20.5. They will

vise for 21 sets of medals in seven different sports.

The Soviet team was selected on the strength of performance at national championships, international meets and old championships held during the student winter vacations, headed Sergei Ivanov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Sports Society.

BANDY SPECTACULAR WELL UNDERWAY

Journalists gathered for a first press conference after the USSR vs Norway game (score: 10-5) at the current world championship in Porvoo, Finland. One of the questions asked was why the Soviet side conceded so many goals to a team which has traditionally come at the bottom of such tournaments' standings.

Soviet head coach Vyacheslav Solovov cited two reasons for that. First, he stressed, with the score being 7-2 seven minutes after the break, he let budding players with no world cham-

pionship experience prove their worth, and, second, the defence became too complacent, developing a passion for attack and forgetting their direct responsibility.

Earlier, the USSR edged the world champions, Sweden, 2-1.

Sweden has practically secured a finale berth, too, having drubbed the hosts, 6-0, dispiriting the local crowd to no end and practically stripping Finland outright of the silver medals which they had planned as a minimum for themselves.

CENTRAL ARMY CLUB CLOSER TO TITLE

By beating Moscow Spartak 6-0 the Central Army Club have consolidated their lead in the national ice-hockey championship, with 63 points against 56 for Moscow Dynamo and 49 for Spartak. Kiyev Sokol, which are going from strength to strength, are still ten points behind Spartak.

The top division teams have only ten games left to play each and it is a fair guess that no one will be able to challenge the leaders' supremacy. The top

three clubs provide the mainstay of the Soviet national which will be defending its world and European titles this April.

Despite the emergence this season of a group of fairly able young players, who came to the fore in the USSR vs the NHL series in North America, the coaches are still putting their stakes on the experienced Maltsev and Makarov, who missed several international games and national championship bouts due to injury.



Central Army Club goalie Vladimir Tretyak wards off an attack from Spartak's Sergei Kapustin. Tretyak managed to keep his posts goal-free during this match. Photo by Vitaly Blagodarov

To the North Pole single-handed

26-year-old British climber David Hamplman-Adams has set out for Canada from where he is planning to make a single-handed trek to the North Pole soon, something that no one has yet managed to do.

Hamplman-Adams, who has taken four years priming for the 761 km journey, told newsmen that climbing skills give him certain advantages over other expeditions, all of which have failed.

To be sure, aerobically and dogs, he continued, make for easier travel than on foot but are fraught with other problems. How does one, for instance, negotiate a 20-metre ice rock instead of cutting a passage through it, which normally takes several days. I will just scale it and be again on my way, he stressed.

He hopes to complete the trek in 55 days.

He will wear a lightweight aluminium suit resembling a commando's attire, and will be staying the night in a tent weighing just two kilos. Places will be dropping fast for him once every six days.

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YURI ANDROPOV'S CONVERSATION WITH CLAUDE CHEYSSON

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuri Andropov received in the Kremlin Claude Cheysson, France's Minister of External Relations, who is in Moscow on an official visit. Taking part in the conversation was Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Views were exchanged on bilateral Soviet-French relations as well as on a number of topical international problems. Both sides voiced confidence that there exist good opportunities for the further development of profitable and mutually bene-

ficial cooperation between the USSR and France in various fields.

In the discussions of international issues special attention was paid to the task of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe, including the Soviet Union's proposals on the reduction of medium range armaments on a parity basis.

The importance of the further development of political contacts and dialogue between the USSR and France, in the spirit of the traditional good relations existing between the peoples of the two countries, was stressed.

C. Cheysson handed to Yuri Andropov a personal message from the French President Francois Mitterrand.

IMPORTANT NEW INITIATIVES

The new initiatives from the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe were the subject of a press conference held at the Foreign Ministry's Press Centre. A statement to journalists was made by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Komplektov who said that the Vienna talks, which, as was well known had been in progress for almost a decade, had produced no tangible results. It would be wrong to say that these years had been a waste of time and that no efforts had been made to achieve progress at the talks.

Nevertheless, the aim of the talks had not to date been reached and everyone knew why. The solution of the problem had been blocked by useless, futile talk about who had more and who fewer soldiers in the area of future reductions.

In order to break up the stalemate at the talks, the Soviet Union had put forward new and important proposals on behalf of the socialist states directly engaged in them — the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

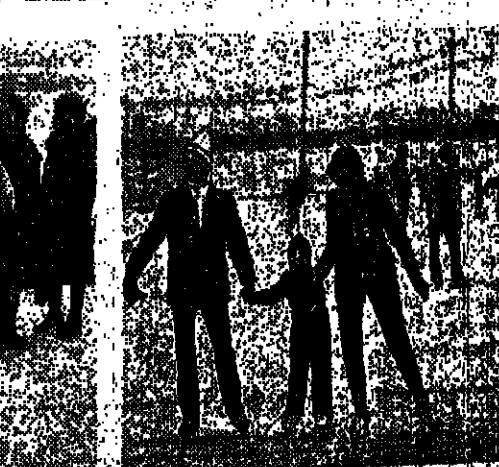
The essence of the new approach put forward by the socialist countries lies in the proposal to agree on reductions in the armed forces kept by NATO

(Continued on page 2)

WINTER IN MOSCOW



On Sundays in February thousands of people of all ages go to the Gorky Park of Culture for the annual winter swimming pageant. Though only a few are brave enough to take a dip in the icy water, they enjoy the support of admiring onlookers. Photos by Andrei Knyazev



TWO YEARS AFTER THE CONGRESS

The chief goal of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985) is to further raise the living standards of the Soviet people, stresses a resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the two years that have passed since the Congress (February 23-March 3) was held:

- Industrial production rose by 6.3 per cent.
- Consumer goods production has been given priority development.
- Agricultural production reached nearly 121,000 million rubles in 1982 and 120,000 million rubles in 1981.
- The average earnings of office and factory workers went up by five per cent and farmers had their public sector earnings raised by over eight per cent.
- In addition to their pay, our people received 250,000 million rubles worth of payments and benefits from the public consumption funds, an increase of nearly 11,000 million rubles.
- Nearly 20,000,000 people moved into new apartments or had their old homes modernized.
- Sanatoriums, recreation facilities and tourist centres catered for nearly 118,000,000 people.
- 86 per cent of the workforce (compared to 83 per cent in 1980) received a higher or secondary (complete and incomplete) education.

(Turn to page 5 for a Viewpoint)

JUBILEE TRACTOR ROLLS OFF ASSEMBLY LINE

The two-millionth tractor has rolled off the assembly line at the Volgograd Tractor Works.

It took the Works almost forty years, among which were the difficult years of war and post-war reconstruction for this first Soviet manufacturer of tractors to produce one million machines. The second million has been produced in thirteen years.

A distinguishing feature of the Volgograd tractor is its versatility: it has 150 attachments, not all of which are confined to agricultural uses. In different parts of the country, for instance, the DT-74 tractor is used as bulldozer and scraper; it can also be fitted up with irrigation equipment.



Taking advantage of the decree imposing a state of siege, the dictatorship in Guatemala has legitimized the bloody campaign of terror which was unleashed in March 1982 when the power in the country was seized by General Rios Montt. In the photo: an army patrol in the Guatemalan capital.

CRIMES BY THE GUATEMALAN REGIME

Panama City. The assurances from the Reagan administration that the human rights record in Guatemala has improved are pure lies. These Washington needs to justify its military aid to the murderous dictatorship, says a bulletin released here by the Central American Human Rights Committee.

The campaign of terror, mass arrests, kidnapping, torture and murders are routine in Guatemala today. Hundreds of people "disappear" for their bodies with traces of atrocious torture to be later found on roadsides. The bulletin contains a long list of mass murders by the punitive troops. Among other things, it reports that a new large mass grave has been found of people murdered by the dictatorship near the village of Amacualpilla in the north of the country.



The jubilee tractor rolls out of the plant's main entrance.

The two-millionth tractor is an up-to-date machine with a 100 h.p. engine. The Works' designers have reduced by 20 per cent the amount of metal that goes into its manufacture.

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV IN GREECE

Athens. Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived on an official visit here at the invitation of the Greek government.

Accompanying him are First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Malisev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade N. Komarov, and First Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, V. Morozov.

BROAD CAMPAIGN IN SWEDEN

Stockholm. The campaign to collect signatures to an appeal headed "For Disarmament and Peace" organized in Sweden at the initiative of the Swedish Council of Christian Churches has assumed an unusually large scale. To date it has been signed by nearly 800 thousand people. The campaign has the support of all the country's political parties in parliament except one. The parties' leaders have urged Sweden to take an active part in collecting signatures to the document which demands that the arms race be curbed.

It is planned to get the appeal, which also points to the need for Northern Europe to be declared a zone of peace, signed by two million people. It will later be presented to the United Nations and to the governments of the northern countries and nuclear powers. Having practically become a national campaign, the collection of signatures has been timed to coincide with the World Conference of Representatives of Christian Churches which is to be held in Sweden late this April under the motto "Life and Peace".

DAYS OF STALINGRAD IN FRANCE

Paris. The 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad is being widely celebrated in France. Rallies, meetings and discussions have been held in more than 120 cities and towns. Franco-Soviet friendship, dedicated to the anniversary ended in Paris a

few days ago. It was attended by a delegation of Soviet war veterans and historians, including soldiers who fought at the Battle of Stalingrad and former sergeants from the Normandy-Nieman air regiment.

INDIAN PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST DELIVERIES OF MILITARY HARDWARE TO PAKISTAN

Delhi. The massive deliveries by the United States of up-to-date military hardware to Pakistan and Islamabad's build-up of military preparations present a threat to the security of India, said the Indian President Zail Singh. Speaking at the opening of the Indian parliament, he stressed that international tension had also been fuelled by Israel's intransigent policy in the

Middle East and by the acts of aggression against neighbouring states carried out by the white minority regime in South Africa.

As to the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries soon to open in Delhi, Zail Singh expressed his hope that this forum would speed up the solution of many international problems.

FRONTLINE LEADERS MEET IN HARARE

Harare. A meeting has ended here of leaders of the frontline states in the south of Africa — Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana. It was also attended by leaders of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. Those present discussed the local situation in this part of the continent.

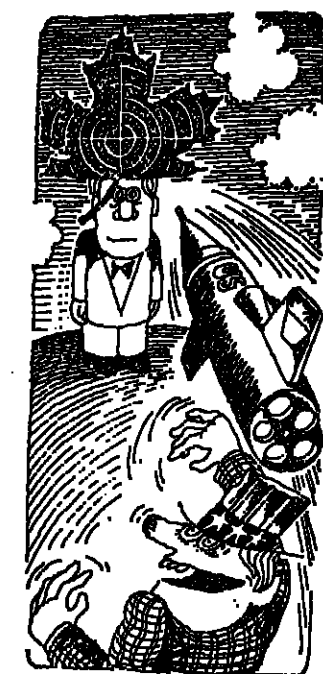
In their joint communique the heads of states and national liberation movements expressed their complete and uncondition-

al support for the national liberation movement of the Namibian people led by SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of this people. Delegates categorically spurned every attempt to "link" Namibia's independence to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They condemned the racist South African government for its incessant acts of aggression against Angola and demanded an unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from the territories they occupy in the south of Angola.

SEAN MACBRIDE ACCUSES ISRAEL

Washington. Israel is guilty of glaring violations of international law. This is the conclusion of the report drawn up by the Committee of Enquiry into the crimes the Israeli military committed in the course of the continuing aggression against Lebanon. The Committee's Chairman is Sean MacBride, who has been awarded the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of

Peace Among Nations", and Nobel Peace Prize. The report stresses that Israel has violated international law and not only by carrying out a completely unjustifiable invasion of Lebanon. The use of barbaric weapons such as phosphorus and pellet bombs, and the committing of atrocities and inhuman torture are actions which cannot be characterized as any-



On the upcoming tests of US cruise missiles in Canada:

— Now you will be something of a son to me, like Wilhelm Tell.

Drawing by Vasolod Arsenyev

POLITICAL PARTY BREAKS UP IN SPAIN

Madrid. The former ruling party in Spain, the Democratic Centre Alliance (UCD), has actually ceased to exist, as its Chairman Landelino Lavilla and General Secretary Juan Antonio Ortega announced their resignation at a meeting of the Political Council, the party's highest

body between national congresses. Resignations have been tendered by the party's executive committee. One of the reasons for the dissolution of the party, the Madrid newspaper "La" writes, "is how the party now is how to bury the party and avoid a crisis properly supervised by the party. It is to prepare and the UCD's last congress to be the official disbandment of the party."

USA BEEFS UP FORCES OF AGGRESSION

Washington. In the nearest future, the Reagan administration intends to almost double the strength of its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, bringing it up to 440,000 men. At the same time, it is to intensify the Force's combat readiness and to expand the geography of its possible operations. This is the main conclusion deriving from the report on the Force released by the US Congressional Budget Office here. The report points out that at the moment, the Force is 220,000 strong. The ceiling of financial subsidies earmarked for its needs this fiscal year alone stands at 2,550 million dollars. Whereas it was originally set up to "protect" American interests in the oil-rich Persian Gulf, today the scope of its missions has been expanded. Since January 1, 1983 the Force has been put under the US Central Command (Concom), specially set up by Pentagon, whose sphere of operations spreads over a vast territory from Kenya in the South-West to Pakistan in the East.

IMPORTANT INITIATIVES

(Continued from page 1)

and the Warsaw Treaty bloc Europe to equal 900,000 troops. The side regarding the question of the number of troops there by each side. This allows each side to decide for itself on the amount of troops from the present level. The number of troops does not equal collective levels. In words, it is essential that the decisions should lead to a situation in which neither the US nor NATO have more than 600,000 men in their armed forces in Central Europe, or more than 700,000 troops in the West, which is what the new talks are about.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Q Nauru and Kiribati, two land republics of Micronesia, have protested over the US plans to turn the western Pacific into a deep ground for radioactive waste. The local residents, led by the government and other nations, demanded a cap on the dumping of dangerous waste in the sea.

Q The EEC's shipping industry is in a severe crisis according to the commission. The European communities between 1976 and 1981 lost 60 per cent of their shipping and employment shrank by 40 per cent. Hardest hit were Italy and France.

Developing countries 630 thousand million dollars in the red

Delhi. Sharp condemnation of the iniquitous economic relations existing between the richer countries and the poorer ones was expressed by the delegates at a seminar held on the subject. "The Debt Borne by Developing Countries and the New World Order". It was organized by the prominent Indian economist and public leader, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

In their speeches, the delegates noted that the debt of the developing countries, which has reached 630 thousand million dollars, is a direct result of the financial policy of the West and the exploitation of the developing countries by the capitalist world after World War II.



In the photo: Vocational Training College No. 1 built with Soviet assistance in Phnom Penh. Here student Kampuchean welders are taught by N. Nikulshin (right), a teacher from Vocational School No. 5 in Kirov-on-Don.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Q The presidential election in Cyprus has resulted in a landslide win for the democratic forces. Spyros Kyprianou, co-sponsored by the Democratic and Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, was elected for another five-year term.

Q A peace march under the slogan "For peace and friendship between peoples" held recently in Grenada was the biggest in the history of that island nation. A 35-mile trek from the town of Saint Patrick's to the capital Saint George's.

Q In 1982 unemployment in EC countries went up by 1,000,000.

EDELMAN'S 'SHOCKING IGNORANCE'

Washington. The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee has indefinitely postponed voting on the candidature of Kenneth Edelman, appointed by President Reagan to the post of Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. At the same time the commission has asked the president to remove K. Edelman's candidature.

About 50 Congressmen circulated a joint declaration which reads as follows: "K. Edelman is ignorant in the arms control field. Besides, he has a disdainful attitude towards the process itself. We have been deeply disappointed by the president's decision to assign this politician to such a responsible post and one of the opinion that this step is a reflection of the administration's light-minded attitude towards arms control matters as a whole."

Observers took on the Edelman appointment not only as a testimony of the complete incompetence of the administration itself but also as a sign that official Washington is firmly set upon sabotaging all efforts directed at limiting the arms race.

Paraguay: peasants hit out at regime

Brasilia. Despite the cruel campaign of reprisals mounted by the Stroessner dictatorship, the peasant masses in Paraguay are stepping up their struggle for land and for social justice. Last year, the Paraguayan government organized acts of repression against the peasants who were registered in rural areas with tens of thousands of separate parcels taking part. The increasing discontent among Paraguayan peasants is set up by the domination in

SAM NUJOMA: VICTORY WILL COME

Cairo. In an interview for the Egyptian newspaper, "Al-Ahram", SWAPO President S. Nujoma castigated the Reagan administration's complicity with racist South Africa on the Namibian issue. He stressed that US ruling quarters are abetting the Pretoria regime's criminal policy which is denying millions of Africans in Namibia and South Africa of their inalienable right to freedom and independence.

Guided by self-serving motives, Washington is raising all manner of barriers to Namibia's independence, trying to force neo-colonialist "settlement" variants on its people. Despite the pleas of the South African occupying regime and their overseas protectors, the ultimate victory of the Namibian patriots is forthcoming, he emphasized, one token of which is the genuinely popular sweep of the Namibian people's drive for full and real liberation.

Science and technology

ANOTHER BLACK HOLE?

A group of American and Canadian scientists have discovered another space object, which judging by all its characteristics, may contain a black hole—a black hole is a collapsed star consisting of a substance with a very high density it has a powerful gravitational field, which does not allow any radiation to leave its gravitational sphere. Research indicated that the path of one star in the Large Magellanic Cloud, which is the closest galaxy to our own, has a deflection of movement. As a rule, such disorders occur in the systems of double stars. In this instance, however, no visible space object could be seen close to this star, which is six times the size of our Sun. This led scientists to the theory that these stars revolve together around their common gravity centre every 41 hours. In addition, scientists believe that the black hole has a mass eight to twelve times that of our Sun.

WHERE WAS BREAD FIRST GROWN?

According to the commonly accepted theory, man first began to cultivate the soil and to grow wheat 8,000 years ago, with Mesopotamia being generally considered the Motherland of bread-growers. However, during excavations in the area of Aswan grains of barley and rough

METAL GLASS

In India, scientists have devised a method for the manufacture of "metal glass", a material which combines the ductility of metal and the corrosion resistance of glass. The method provides for the fast hardening of melted metals by means of deep cooling.

HUGE WIND STATIONS

The Boeing aircraft manufacturing company is working on a design for a huge wind power station, whose sails will span the length of a football pitch. Another American firm, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, intends to build 600 wind power stations to produce a total of 90 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. All installations will operate in California, USA.

OF INTEREST

Gold from the seabed

The New Zealand expert on mining, Mr. Kelly Tarrant, has signed a contract with the New Zealand government to lead a team of scientists to the English Channel to mine for gold. The team will be equipped with a cargo of gold on board whose value in modern prices is estimated at about 185 million dollars.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CONTRARY TO IRAN'S NATIONAL INTEREST

Commenting on the anti-Soviet campaign launched in Iran following the arrest there of a group of leaders of the Tudeh Party, PRAVDA writes, among other things, that the groundlessness and calumnious nature of the charges against the Tudeh leaders and the invective against the Soviet Union's policy are so apparent as to eliminate the need for denying them. What is a cause for surprise, however, is that all this is happening at one of the most critical moments in Iran's history, what with its severe economic troubles, incessant encroachments by the counter-revolutionary forces and the threat of military invasion by the USA.

It is no secret that there are now various groupings operating in Iran, among them extreme conservative and rightist ones. All indications are, the paper stresses, that they are gaining strength.

The Soviet Union is not bent on attaining for itself any special rights or advantages in Iran, has no territorial claims to the country and does not interfere in its internal affairs. It only wants our peoples to live in peace, to be friendly and cooperative.

As for the anti-Soviet campaign mounted in Iran, it can only sour relations between our countries and peoples and primarily damage the interests of Iran itself.

OUTPOST OF COLONIALISM

The NEW TIMES weekly writes that the situation in the south of Africa is fraught with unpredictable complications. The root cause of the explosive situation is the existence of the ultra-reactionary fascist-type regime in the Republic of South Africa. And it is this racist horde, a survival from the epoch of colonialism, has not been eliminated to date, the blame lies entirely with the regime's American guarantors.

The situation in the region is further complicated by the fact that with Washington's connivance South Africa has embarked on a policy of escalating an undeclared war against neighbouring countries, and of expanding its aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho, the magazine writes.

South Africa's adventurism and aggressiveness had further embittered independent African nations and had increased their opposition not only to the racist-ruled republic but also to the United States which encourages Pretoria to stage hostile actions against African nations.

USA GIVES REFUGE TO NAZIS

The United States continues to harbour Nazi war criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of two million people. The TUD newspaper writes. Nazis have been recruited to the Pentagon, and to the Department of State and various research centres in accordance with a secret programme code-named "Paper Clip" drawn up by the CIA.

One of the recruits, for instance, was Otto Ambros, former director of the I. G. Farbenindustrie which supplied the Hitler war machine with fuel. The name of another major Nazi which the USA has taken under its wing is Walter Schreiber, who has associations with the Dulhu concentration camp. Andrei Artukovic, the henchman of Montenegro, is living in San Diego, a Californian resort. Vilho Hasselro, who carried out massacres in occupied Latvia, is residing in the north of New York state.

About 300 Nazi criminals responsible for grave crimes in occupied Byelorussia during the war, found sanctuary in the United States. Many of them are still alive and some even continue to work in such establishments as Radio Freedom and Radio Free Europe.

INSTIGATOR FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

For a long time now, the north-western Indian state of Punjab has been racked by intercommunal disturbances, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, with the Sikhs demanding autonomy for this strategically vital state bordering on Pakistan. In fact, they have been clamouring for "a holy war".

Needless to say, the Sikhs' demonstrations do not break out spontaneously rather it was as if they were organised by an invisible experienced hand. As soon as the Indian government sent its representative Swarn Singh to Punjab for talks with the leaders of the Sikhs' party, Shri Ram Lal Dal, a map of the "Independent state of Halistan" was published in London. The provocative scheming and plotting by subversive elements in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and in the north-eastern states betray the hand of the CIA, and it looks as though some staff members of the American embassy, who are, in effect, CIA agents, met with the leaders of extremist groupings.

Fanning up the interdisturbances and supporting extremists in Punjab and other states, the politicians from across the Atlantic would like to introduce "correctives" into India's independent course, stresses the paper.

Flying a kite

200 years after the first balloon flight made by the Montgolfier brothers, there is a growing interest in various forms of motor-free aircraft. The ancient dream of becoming a bird still haunts us in this age of jet planes and spacehips. Recently B. Mayes, an Australian, went up 3,500 metres in a balloon, following which he attached himself to a 7-metre-long kite and made a jump for it. Air currents carried Mayes to drift 22 kilometres during his descent.

This huge show which could be worn by a Gulliver, is on display at the exhibition of industrial products in Frankfurt am Main, West Germany. It is 1.8 metres high and 1.2 metres long, and weighs nearly 200 kilos.

Photo AP-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

WASHINGTON: GLOBAL 'BRAINWASHING'

The anti-war movement, growing differences within the Atlantic Alliance and declining American international prestige... What lies behind such phenomena? According to Washington, they have arisen because abroad people are not sufficiently informed of the principles of American policy. The United States has only to tell the world in a more convincing and intelligible way that America wants peace while the USSR is a threat to it, and all will be fine.

The current intensification of American propaganda activity and the escalation of psychological warfare against the USSR in the spirit of the anti-communist "crusade" declared by the American president serve precisely this goal.

The first milestones on this path were the notorious "truth" project and the creation in Washington of a top level government commission for the coordination of American foreign policy propaganda. Then came a new move—the US State Department recently unveiled "the programme of democracy and public diplomacy", and to advertise it the USA convened an international conference in Washington called, "New Direc-

tions in American Foreign Policy".

The text of the Washington "programme" leaves one in no doubt that the United States is out to conduct such diplomacy and move in directions which would bolster pro-American regimes and neutralize national patriotic movements, directions which would justify bribing the media, as well as trade union, religious and other organizations. US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs L. Eagleburger, described the programme as a long-term effort with a global sweep, which would affect not just Europe, but also Latin America, Asia and Africa.

What guarantee is there that by giving support to these or other political forces, the United States will not overstep the boundary beyond which begins interference in the internal affairs of other nations. Eagleburger was asked at a press conference that there could well be grounds to assert, in his words, that we are penetrating someone else's domain. As can be seen, Eagleburger acts in line with standard American practice in justifying the American

"right" to penetrate any domain and to dictate its will to all and sundry. Significantly, at the above conference, "New Directions in American Foreign Policy", he declared the USSR to be an enemy of humanity, and clamoured for changes in Moscow's behaviour in world affairs.

Eagleburger and his high-placed chiefs are creating images and models of the "public diplomacy" and propaganda which Washington now relies on in its psychological war against all who do not applaud its policy and oppose the American threat. This emphasis on misinformation is a demonstration of confidence that American policy can be presented to the public in a wrapper which will make them buy it. In the days when the "programme" was being announced President Reagan declared he was encouraged by the serious and businesslike drift of the Geneva talks. So spoke the author of the "zero option" which envisages the elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles on Soviet territory while preserving intact the NATO nuclear missiles in the same category.

In glaring contradiction to the truth Washington is concocting fabrications to the effect that there is some "movement" at the Geneva talks and that no American-produced deadlock is evidence there. Similar propaganda was dished out by Bush during his recent West European tour. The goal of his mission, which was carried out on the personal orders of the American president, was to convince the West European public of the Reagan administration's "peace-loving" nature and to get the Europeans to believe that it is sincere when it says it wants arms control. Quite understandably, Washington reckons that such a "psychological background" would help NATO strategists implement the plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Such is the practical style and direction of the American "public diplomacy". Still this "brainwashing", I am sure, will fail to bring in the dividends the authors of the propaganda project and programme are relying on. Washington is losing face in world affairs not because, as it claims, its policy is incomprehensible. The fact of the matter is that rather than not understanding it, people just do not accept it. The American strategy is clear — it amounts to "limited" nuclear warfare, the first nuclear strike, and reliance on a victory in nuclear war. The principles of this strategy were introduced to the world by precisely those leaders who, without ceasing one inch of their militarist policy, have now started pulling out the stops on their propaganda trumpets.

Just who do they hope to hoodwink?

PROFILES

GENNADY ROZHDESTVENSKY



One is born a conductor. It is impossible to learn how to conduct, says Gennady Rozhdestvensky, the famous Soviet conductor and leader of two Moscow musical collectives — the State Symphony Orchestra of

the USSR Ministry of Culture and of the Chamber Musical Theatre. Sometimes talented musicians make mediocre conductors and vice versa.

The problem of choice of profession never arose as far as I

was concerned. I couldn't imagine myself as anything else but a conductor.

Gennady Rozhdestvensky's debut took place at the Bolshoi, where, as a twenty-year-old student, he gave a brilliant performance conducting the ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty". Those present were struck by his talent and also by his phenomenal memory: not once he did look at the score.

Today Rozhdestvensky, a conductor of world stature, is known in many countries. He has conducted leading orchestras in America, Europe and Asia. For four years he was Chief Conductor of the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, and he conducted London's BBC Orchestra for three years. At present he is Chief Conductor of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

He has an enormously wide-ranging repertoire with 1,500 performed works to his credit and 200 records. He has recorded little-known or forgotten works by a number of composers, in particular by Prokofiev and Shostakovich.

Rozhdestvensky has an infinitely serious approach to every one of his performances: he reads the score on each occasion, even the score of works he has conducted hundreds of times, trying to bring out something new. He immerses himself in the epoch, studies the history of the country from which a particular composer comes, and tries to build up as accurate an impression as possible of his personality.

A conductor shouldn't be a dictator says Rozhdestvensky, he must inspire his musicians. Rozhdestvensky has a gift for establishing instantaneous contact with members of his orchestra, they immediately grasp what he wants. The Soviet conductor is far from visualizing his orchestra as a giant musical instrument, or its players as keys on which he presses. He is fully aware of the individuality of each player, feels their potential and what he can demand from each one of them.

Rozhdestvensky combines his activities as conductor with those of teacher. He is a Professor at the Moscow Conservatoire.

At present he is working on a recording of two cycles of symphonies by Glazunov and Shostakovich.

Marianna MARKOVA



Drinking vessel.

EIGHT CENTURIES OF NORWEGIAN APPLIED ART

The Moscow History Museum is currently the scene of an exhibition of applied art drawn from Norwegian art collections.

On display are 140 objects dating from the 12th-20th centuries, among them embroideries going back to Viking times, woodcuts and decorative painting, photographs of outstanding wooden structures and sculptures as well as examples of silver glassware and of ceramics and china.

The exhibition, which is part of the Soviet-Norwegian exchange programme, was recently a great success in the Leningrad Hermitage.



Wine horn.

AZERBAIJAN COMES TO NAPLES

The Days of Baku in Naples celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between the two cities were marked by a packed cultural programme. The concerts given by the Morning Star musical ensemble, the Azerbaijan Theatre of Old Music, and by soloists from the M. Ak-

hundov Opera and Ballet Company were particularly popular with Neapolitans. Representatives of the Baku City Soviet of People's Deputies and of the Naples Municipal Council signed a cooperation programme for the next two years aimed at consolidating friendship between the twinned cities.

Van Dyck study found in Sverdlovsk

The authorship of a small study "Child's Head" in the possession of the Sverdlovsk Art Gallery has now been definitively established by art experts from the Hermitage. The painting which for a long time was attributed to the Rubens school, was actually done by the great Flemish master Anthony Van Dyck. This is the conclusion reached by Yu. Kuznetsov, a well-known Soviet scholar of Western art; he

has also confirmed the date of painting — 1617.

The study was one of 108 pictures which were donated to the Sverdlovsk gallery as a token of gratitude for their having kept the Hermitage collection safe during World War II.

"Child's Head" is the only painting by the famous master in the possession of Urals museums. It will now be exhibited for the first time in Sverdlovsk under the name of Van Dyck.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. The Sergei Obrazov National Puppet Theatre from Moscow is on a visit to Italy. They will be performing two plays to Italian audiences — "Don Juan" and "An Unusual Concert".

Festivals. The Fest-83 film festival now taking place in Belgrade traditionally shows films which have won awards at international film forums of the previous year. Audiences will see feature films from 19 countries, including the Soviet Union, which will be presenting "Red Bells", "A Train Stopped", and other movies.

Exhibitions. Works by 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century artists can be seen at an exhibition of West European drawings which has opened at the Lvov Art Gallery. More than 250 drawings from the city's museums and libraries are on view for the first time.

COOPERATION CONTINUES

Soviet film makers are continuing their active cooperation this year with their foreign colleagues. It is planned to make films jointly with many socialist countries as well as with France, Italy, Spain, Norway, the United States and Japan. Many film projects have already been started. Among them is a documentary made jointly with Indians, "Jawahar Lal Nehru". Film lovers are looking forward to the release of the Anglo-Soviet film, "The Divine Anna", dedicated to the life of the famous Russian ballerina, Anna Pavlova.

WHAT'S ON!

February 22-23

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 22 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 23 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); 25 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 22 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 23 (mat) — Molchanov, "The Dawns Here Are Quiet" (opera); 23 (eve) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera); 24 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet); 25 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Staniavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Zhukov, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 24 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 25 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Zhurbin, "Penelope"; 23 — Peltaman, "Let the Guller Play"; 24 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 25 — Gorkhov, "Quadrille".

FILMS

Somewhere an Oriole Is Crying (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

The action of the film takes place in Belgium in 1941. The main heroine, Marina Orlova, daughter of a former tsarist general, joins the Belgian Resistance to fight fascism.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sarafimovicha St., Metro Bliznitskiy imeni Lenina).

Who Is Knocking at My Door? (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). Cinema: "Gorizont" (21/10, Komsomolsky Prospekt). Metro Frunzenskaya.

The film's heroes face the moral choice: whether to help a strange 18-year-old girl who belongs to a criminal group or not to get involved in an obviously dangerous incident.

EXHIBITIONS

Branch of the Literary Museum (17 Trubnikovskaya St.). More than 300 works to date.

BUSINESS

A GOOD CHANCE

We regard our forthcoming visit to Moscow as offering a good chance of promoting Japanese-Soviet trade, our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Grinyuk was told by Fumio Nishio, director of the Japan Association for Trade with the Soviet Union and Countries of Eastern Europe. The Association has nearly 160 members — including Japanese banks and representatives from industry, transport and trading companies accounting for practically all Japanese trade with the Soviet Union. Mr Nishio will be a member of a Japanese business delegation which in a few days' time is to leave for talks in the Soviet Union.

Most regrettably, political factors are hindering the economic links between our two countries, he said. Japanese businessmen are making huge efforts to develop trade with the USSR. Yet our government has pressurized them into curtailing such efforts. It should also be noted that specific projects for economic cooperation put forward by the Soviet side require considerable sums of money before they can be realized. Private Japanese companies do not have the funds to tackle them, while our government refuses to give credits using the "complex international situation" excuse. As a

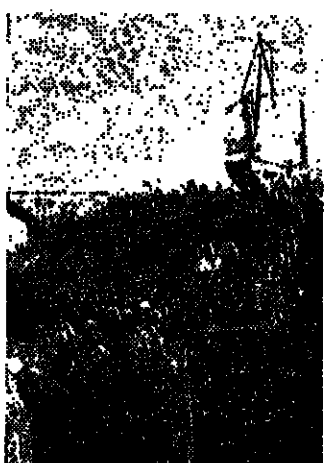
result the completion of various Soviet-Japanese programmes for economic cooperation is being delayed.

We think that the state of the Soviet-Japanese trade is unsatisfactory. Its level is not as high as we would like and it certainly is not fulfilling its true potential. Yet, statistics prove that trade between our two countries is growing. Last year, it totalled 58 thousand million dollars, 5.7 per cent up on the previous year. Despite the difficult conditions, the stable increase in trade between our two countries confirms that our commercial links are based on mutually complementary nature of our two economies. If the world political situation were better, the trade between Japan and the USSR would be far greater.

'RUSSIAN WEEK'

"Russian week" is the name given by the Austrian press to the meetings held in Linz over the past few days between representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations and Austrian firms. The meetings are jointly sponsored by the USSR Chamber for Commerce and Industry office in Austria, and local business circles.

Representatives of Austrian



This STB-1 self-propelled barge for transporting supports for rigs was recently floated at the Blohm and Voss AG shipyards in Hamburg, a major West German shipbuilding centre, on orders from the USSR.

PLANS FOR YEARLY DELIVERIES

This year, the volume of trade between the USSR and Cuba will exceed 6.5 thousand million rubles. The Soviet Union will continue its deliveries of metal-cutting machine tools, power-generation, hoisting and transportation equipment, cars and lorries, aircraft and aviation technologies, ships and equipment, oil and oil products, consumer goods and some foods under a protocol signed in Moscow on trade and payments. Cuba will supply this country with raw sugar, nickel-bearing ore, citrus fruit and citrus fruit products, tobacco goods, rum and liqueurs, and other new and old items on the list of Cuban exports.

The fulfilment of the commitments for mutual deliveries will facilitate the implementation of the national economic plans in both countries, and satisfy to a greater extent the growing needs of their population.

USSR-Sweden: results of Intergovernmental commission

The 11th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, which has just ended in Moscow, emphasized the successful development of relations between the two countries.

Over the period that has elapsed since the tenth session, stressed Yuri Rozhnov, chairman of the commission and first deputy minister for foreign trade, during signing of the protocol, mutual trade increased by 18 per cent, production cooperation continued to grow and scientific and technological links have expanded.

Trends were outlined for the further development of business contacts between the enterprises and organizations of the two nations. Mutual desire was expressed for consolidating mutually profitable cooperation in the agro-industrial complex, power engineering, energy saving and other areas.

We traditionally enjoy good relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual trust, said Tage Peterson, chairman of the Swedish side of the commission and minister of industry. This gives us every reason to take a confident look at the future of our business relations.

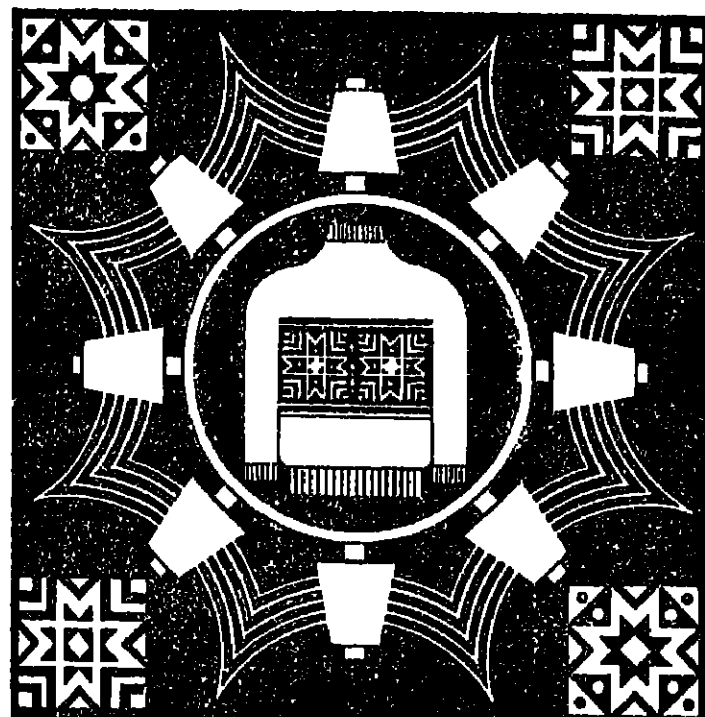
SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ABROAD

The Nicaraguan firm of Entimpor has signed a contract for purchases from the USSR of a batch of varied agricultural machinery, including tools for growing and picking cotton and potatoes. The firm is doing brisk business with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Last year, for instance, it brought large quantities of Soviet tractors, mostly of the Belarus type produced at the Minsk Tractor Works.

Soviet agricultural equipment is also in much demand in America. For instance, in 1982 Belarus Equipment of Canada Ltd bought over 700 Soviet tractors.

One indication of the profitable cooperation between Soviet organizations and their American partners are the decades of business links between the USSR and the Mexican firm of Sidena which buys Soviet T-25 wheel tractors produced by the "Maschinen Tractor" Plant, which are well thought of in Mexico. Last year, for instance, Sidena bought nearly 2,000 such tractors.

Apart from tractors, the Soviet Union sells harvesters, mowers (self-propelled and trailer), and other agricultural products.



PERFECT EQUIPMENT FOR PRESENT DAY KNITWEAR PRODUCTION:

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Cylinder diameter, mm	750
Class (needles per inch)	10 or 12
Knitting systems	twenty-four
Pattern-forming mechanisms	twenty-four
Thread change mechanisms	twenty-four
Linear speed, m/s	0.6-0.7
Knitting main fabrics at starts and drum or thread changes	0.4
Knitting factor	0.7
Yarn handled:	
Class 10 (woollen, blended or bulk)	31.2 tex x 2; 25 tex x 2; or 31.2 tex both ways
Class 12 (woollen, blended or bulk)	25 tex x 2; 22.2 tex x 2
Dimensions, mm:	
machine height	3200
bobbin holder diameter	3000
Weight, kg	2800

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TECHMASHEXPORT

BROAD PROGRAMME FOR 1983 TRADE WITH BULGARIA

The volume of trade will exceed 10,000 million rubles. 1983 will see the further development of industrial specialization and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in engineering which will promote technological progress in various branches of the national economy of both countries.

In 1983, the USSR will supply various metal cutting tools, mining, chemical and electrical equipment, automobiles, bearings, tractors, aircraft and other types of equipment.

The main types of raw materials including oil, natural gas, electricity, iron ore, metal, cotton, chemicals and other goods

will continue to be supplied to Bulgaria. Transport and hoisting equipment, agricultural machinery, computers, communications equipment, etc., are the most important Bulgarian goods to be supplied to the USSR.

Supplies from Bulgaria to the USSR of medicinal goods, synthetic cord, fabric, brandy spirit and tobacco, agricultural toxic agents and other chemicals needed for the Soviet national economy will continue. The traditional deliveries of Bulgarian consumer goods, e.g. clothing, including knittedwear and fur, cigarettes, medicines, furniture, foodstuffs and other agricultural products, will also continue.

Songs and rhythms of the Rush Hour pop group



Professional Moscow musician Mikhail Tomlin who is the leader of the Rush Hour group explains its name in the following way: The 80s represent the "rush hour" of the 20th century, a time of "rigid" rhythm, comic speed, and of intense struggle between Good and Evil. When our political song ensemble went professional in 1980 we decided we should "march in time with the century" and it was thus that we chose this name for ourselves.

In fact, most of the songs and compositions performed by the group (mainly in rock), are very intense in style, arranged in a unusual, and often contradictory manner.

"It is possible, — Mikhail Tomlin goes on — that the problems we tackle are obvious: good breeds good, evil breeds evil, the world balances on the brink of catastrophe, but people are able to prevent catastrophe from occurring. These problems

are obvious as long as they are constantly brought to attention, spoken and sung of, so that indifference does not slip in. And we see our task as being to remind people via our songs of the problems faced by the world and by people at large".

The Rush Hour group will be giving concerts in Druzhba Hall of the Central Lenin Stadium from February 25 through 27.

Igor MIKHAYLOV. Photo by Alexander Yankovlev